

embodiment, the display screen corresponds to scenarios depicted in an accompanying book, or interfaces with the doll's microprocessor to run scenarios which correspond to audio responses from the doll. The toy glucose meter **260** may also contain a microchip (not shown) as part of the passively coupled RF system such that the doll will "recognize" the object when it is in close proximity to the body cavity RF sensor and respond with audible phrases which correspond to this piece of equipment.

[0093] FIG. 27 depicts a toy blood pressure cuff **270** that may comprise part of a diabetes pseudo-medical equipment kit. The toy blood pressure cuff **270** resembles a real blood pressure cuff used in a doctor's office, and is of a size compatible for use by a child to simulate treatment of the doll. In one embodiment, the blood pressure cuff **270** arm band **271** is approximately 12" in length, and 2.5" wide, and is composed of two layers of soft fabric or other suitable material. A Velcro™ strip **277** positioned across the width of one end of the blood pressure cuff **270** allows the child to wrap the arm band **271** around the doll's arm and fix it in place while taking a pretend reading. Sandwiched between the two fabric layers is an air bladder (not shown) composed of a polymeric or other suitable material. In a preferred embodiment, the air bladder (not shown) is approximately 8" in length, and 1" wide. One end of a length of flexible rubber, or other suitable material, tubing **272** approximately 5" long joins with the air bladder inside the arm band **271**. The opposite end of the tubing joins to a dial gauge **273**. The dial gauge is preferably approximately 2.5" in diameter and 1" in depth. The dial gauge contains an internal rod (not shown) mounted across the width at the center of the circular shape. Attached to one end of the rod is a cylinder (not shown). From the cylinder several cupped veins (not shown) protrude that allow the cylinder to be turned when air is forced into the dial gauge **273**. One end of the rod connects to the dial needle **274**, causing the needle to spin when the cylinder rotates. It is preferable that the cylinder be mounted and provide some resistance such that the needle **274** does not spin too rapidly. The simulation of needle **274** movement is well known to those skilled in the art and is in use in children's toys today. For this reason, details of the internal mechanism to cause the needle **274** to spin, are not shown in the Figure or described here in excessive detail. Any known method may be used to simulate the needle **274** movement. A second length of rubber, or other suitable material, tubing **275**, preferably approximately 6", long joins to the dial gauge **273** on the side opposing the entry of the first rubber tube **272**. The opposite end of the rubber tube **275**, joins to a rubber, or other suitable material hollow bulb **276** of a 3-dimensional oval shape of approximately 3" length and 8" in length circumference, and 2" in width and 5.5" in width circumference. When compressed, the hollow bulb **276** forces air through the rubber tube **275** and into the dial gauge **273**, causing the needle **274** to rotate, and the air bladder to fill with air to simulate the use of a real blood pressure cuff.

[0094] In another embodiment, the needle **274** may be fixed with no internal drive mechanism required. In another embodiment, the needle **274** drive mechanism may stop the needle at a specific reading or otherwise mimic the motion of a gauge needle during a real blood pressure reading. The joining of the rubber tubes **272**, **275** to the air bladder, arm band **271**, dial gauge **273** and hollow bulb **276** may be any method known to those skilled in the art. The toy blood

pressure cuff **270** may also contain a microchip (not shown) as part of the passively coupled RF system such that the doll will "recognize" the object when it is in close proximity to the body cavity RF sensor and respond with audible phrases which correspond to this piece of equipment.

[0095] FIG. 28 depicts a toy lancet **280** that may comprise part of a diabetes pseudo-medical equipment kit. In one embodiment, the lancet **280** is shaped like a rectangular box with a pointed, blunt end. This end is where the lancet **280** would normally be held against the body and where the razor to prick the skin would emit from in a real medical lancet. The dimensions are approximately 3.5" in total length, 1.5" in total width and 0.5" in height. It also has a decal **283** for any desired labeling. The lancet **280** in this embodiment also has a button **281** that may be depressed by the child to simulate the clicking noise of a real lancet, and a bar **282** that slides as the clicking noise is heard. The bar **282** is attached to a tension spring (not shown). As the bar **282** is pulled away from the pointed end of the lancet **280**, the spring is placed under tension. When pulled far enough, the bar **282** locks into a fixed position with the spring under tension, until the button **281** is depressed, releasing the lock, and allowing the bar to slide quickly toward the pointed end of the lancet **280**. Standard methods known to those skilled in the art may be used to cause the sliding of the bar **282**, such as those used in the operation of a toy gun where a lever is cocked into a spring loaded position and then released when the gun's trigger is depressed, causing the lever to spring forward and make a noise when it strikes a surface. The toy lancet **280** may also contain a microchip (not shown) as part of the passively coupled RF system such that the doll will "recognize" the object when it is in close proximity to the body cavity RF sensor and respond with audible phrases which correspond to this piece of equipment.

[0096] FIG. 29 depicts a toy insulin vial **290** that may comprise part of a diabetes pseudo-medical equipment kit. In one embodiment, the vial is 2.5" in height, with a base 3.5" in diameter and top portion 2.5" in diameter. The vial **290** may be made of a polymeric or any other suitable material. A decal **291** may be provided to affix to the outer cylinder of the base of the vial **290** and resemble a colorful version of a standard prescription or instruction sticker. The vial **290** has a cap **292** covering the vertical surface of the top portion. The cap **292** may be a permanent part of the vial **290** (not removable), and may be comprised of the same material as the vial **290**. The cap **292** may be comprised of two colors, one for an outer ring **293** and one for an inner ring **294**, to simulate an inner area where a needle would normally be inserted to withdraw fluid from within the vial **290**. The toy insulin vial **290** may also contain a microchip (not shown) as part of the passively coupled RF system such that the doll will "recognize" the object when it is in close proximity to the body cavity RF sensor and respond with audible phrases which correspond to this piece of equipment.

[0097] FIG. 30 depicts a toy cystic fibrosis vest **300** that may comprise part of a cystic fibrosis pseudo-medical equipment kit. In one embodiment, the vest **300** resembles a child's water safety vest with a v-shaped neckline and no sleeves. The vest **300** is approximately sized for use with the doll. The vest **300** may be made of heavy-duty nylon, canvas or any other suitable material, and preferably includes one or more plastic buckles **301** on the front chest to secure the vest around the doll. The vest includes a plastic snap **302** with